

## Saturday Night Talks

By Rev. F. E. DAVISON  
Rutland, Vt.

### THE KING'S HEROISM.

International Bible Lesson for Oct. 23, '10.—(Luke 9:51).

This is not an age of heroic Christianity. There is more pulp than pluck in the average professor when self-denial is required. The men and women who not only rejoice in doing their duty for Christ, but even rejoice in overcoming obstacles in doing it, are scarce. The piety that is needed to-day is the piety that will stand a pinch; a piety that would rather eat an honest crust than fare sumptuously on fraud; a piety that has motive power enough on board to work up stream against a Niagara current if necessary; a piety that sets its face like a flint in the straight, narrow road of duty.

#### Example an Incitement.

That is the kind of piety the king of men had all through his life, and more especially toward his close. His example is a magnificent incitement to us to march unflinchingly forward in the path of duty though it calls for every ounce of heroism we possess. Only let us be certain that the path we choose is the path of duty. There is all the difference in the world between real heroism that treads the path where duty calls, and the wilful perversity and stubborn unreasonableness that insists on going over a precipice simply because you are warned not to do it. We must not confound mulishness with conscientious behavior.

Many a person mistakes perversity for principle. They will do the most unreasonable and senseless things, merely to demonstrate the fact that they have a back bone. They set their faces like the Old Man of the Mountain and pride themselves on their inflexibility, but there is nothing particularly heroic in conduct which can go through fire and water to carry a point, right or wrong.

Christ knew that His hour had come. All along the road of life He had been marching with steady step to the fate that awaited Him. Slowly out of the future had come the consciousness of His tragic death. Little by little He had come to understand the mission of His life, and now that He was fully conscious of the cross to which He was destined, He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem, for the definite purpose of precipitating the collision and winding up the career. He was under the ban of the Sanhedrin but perfectly safe as long as He stayed in Galilee.

But the moment He entered the gates of Jerusalem He was as unsafe as John Huss long afterwards when he went to the Council of Constance; or as a condemned heretic would have been in the old days if he had gone and preached under the walls of the Inquisition, what they believed to be his heresies. There were plenty of hiding places among the Galilean hills, and the frontier was close at hand. And yet, He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem, marching straight into the lion's mouth.

#### Duty Must Be Obedient.

Why did he do that? Simply because it was duty. He was ready to suffer, and ready to die, and He deliberately set His face to go to Jerusalem. The apostle Paul saw the footprints of His Master on the soil of Palestine, and when his friends plead with him to give up his projected visit to the holy city, he said, "What mean ye to weep and break my heart, for I am ready, not only to be bound but to die for the Lord Jesus."

Oliver Cromwell's men just before a great battle used to look at their general and whisper to each other, "See, he has on his battle-face." When they saw the face set as if in iron they knew that defeat was impossible. It is a good thing to have a face that you can "set" when necessary. We are too much accustomed to think of Christ as the embodiment of the gentle graces of human nature. But this text says that He steadfastly "set" His face to go to Jerusalem. And I imagine there came a look into His eye that had not been seen there before, and a tightening of the muscles of the mouth that showed His disciples that the day was cast. Thus Pompey, when hazarding his life on a tempestuous sea in order to be at Rome on an important occasion said, "It is necessary for me to go: it is not necessary for me to live." Thus Caesar when he crossed the Rubicon burned the ships upon the shore which brought his soldiers to land, that there might be no possibility of return.

We had a general in the Union Army who gained a certain distinction by his skillful management of "masterly retreats." But the rebellion was not crushed until a silent little man came out of the West, who calmly said, "we propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." To be able to set the face as a flint is a wonderful faculty and an evidence of rugged piety. There are plenty of people who can be brave when there is no danger, and courageous when there are no foes to fight but who fush out when the test comes. They never can be depended upon to go forward when going forward appears to mean struggle and opposition. But it is evermore true that only those who can set their faces as a flint when the occasion calls for it, win out in the battle of life.

### MAJOR GENERAL WOOD.

He Declares Our Infantry Doesn't Know How to March.



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Washington, Oct. 18.—The annual report of Major General Leonard Wood as commanding officer of the department of the east criticizes the marching ability of the infantry.

"The calls upon the infantry," General Wood said, "are already severe and will increase rapidly in the immediate future incident to the garrisoning of the Hawaiian Islands and the isthmus of Panama. In the infantry special attention should be paid to mobility. Our troops do not march as they should. This is due almost wholly to the lack of interest in this feature of infantry. In this connection company commanders must give more attention to the feet of their men and see to it that their shoes fit and that their feet are carefully looked after."

### TORPEDO BOAT BLOWUP.

Three Men Seriously Injured When Water Evaporator Explodes.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 18.—Three men were seriously injured by the explosion of a salt water evaporator on board the United States torpedo boat destroyer Truxton off Santa Barbara. They are Frank Lee Howard, fireman, Salt Lake City; Harry W. Bailey, machinist, Washington; and Thomas Joseph Klerman, electrician, Albany, N. Y.

The men were working in a boiler room when the explosion occurred. Boiling water and steam were hurled on them.

The Truxton is one of six boats engaged in submarine practice off the Channel Islands last week.

### HANGS HIMSELF WITH HOSE.

Millionaire's Manservant Found Dead When Wanted by Mistress.

Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 18.—The women members of the family of C. L. Gladworth, the millionaire owner of the famous May Manton pattern establishment in New York, looking for the only manservant about their Sound Beach place, found his dead body, still warm, hanging from the ceiling with a piece of rubber garden hose about the neck.

The victim evidently took his own life and most deliberately, for the two ends of the eight foot piece of garden hose were securely attached over a beam.

### CO-EDS WANT MAN COACH.

High School Basketball Team Scoffs at Girls' Rules.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 18.—There was a general revolt among the girls of the New Rochelle high school when Principal Arthur E. Chase recommended that a woman coach be hired to direct the girls' basketball squad. "Indeed, we won't play girls' rules," stoutly declared Miss Constance Martin, captain of the sophomore class team. "We will play boys' rules or none at all. Why, what fun is there in girls' rules? They don't let you run enough to keep warm on a hot day."

### ATTEMPT TO DYNAMITE.

Railroad Tracks in France Strawn With High Explosives.

Paris, Oct. 18.—An attempt was made to dynamite a railroad bridge spanning the River Loire at Miramas, in the province of Bouches-du-Rhone, but the damage was slight.

Dynamite had been strawn along the tracks for some distance.

The persistent appearance of bombs has forced the government to extend the military surveillance to practically the entire railway system of France, including the stations, bridges and tracks.

### MONEY CRISIS IN TURKEY

Three Members of Cabinet Resign Because of Complications.

Constantinople, Oct. 18.—The Turkish government is facing a financial crisis. Three members of the cabinet have resigned because of complications over the army budget.

The retiring ministers are David Bey, finance; Mahmoud Scheffer Pasha, war; Talant Bey, interior.

### Weather Probabilities.

Cloudy and unsettled; northerly winds.

## SUICIDE BY FIRE.

Woman Oils Her G-string and Then Ignites It.

### ILL HEALTH EVIDENT CAUSE.

Her Screams, After She Locks Herself in Bathroom and Applies Match to Garments, Bring Brother-in-law Too Late For Rescue.

Barre, Mass., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Eliza Smith, wife of Postmaster Harry Smith of South Barre, poured kerosene oil upon her clothing and then set fire to it, causing burns which resulted fatally within a short time.

Mrs. Smith, who was twenty-eight years old, had been in ill health for some months. She locked herself in the bathroom, applied a match to her clothing and then screamed so loudly that George Smith, her brother-in-law, heard her and, forcing open the door, smothered the flames by wrapping the woman in a blanket.

### DROWNED OR HAVE ELOPED.

Minister's Son and Telephone Operator Missing at Ithaca.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Howard M. Jones, the eighteen-year-old son of the Rev. R. T. Jones, and Miss Grace Hillock, an eighteen-year-old telephone operator, are missing from their homes, and the facts seem to point to either an elopement or a double drowning.

They put out from Renwick pier in a rowboat, and that was the last seen of them. This morning the empty boat was found in the middle of the lake.

Mr. Jones admitted that his son had been friendly with Miss Hillock and that he had made no objection. The families of both children refused to believe that they have eloped.

### The Tale of a Key.

There is a roll top desk in an office near Wall street which can be bought cheap. The owner is a commuter and has desk room in a large office. He came late the other day and discovered that he had forgotten his keys. No key at hand would unlock the desk. The maker could not give aid for an hour or more, and some papers had to be reached before noon. The desk was forcibly opened, and two inner compartments were smashed. Warm and tired from the exertion of wrecking his property, the man took off his coat and slipped into an office coat, in the pocket of which his keys jingled. Tableau! Before going home he confided to the office boy that he wouldn't care if he hadn't told—New York Tribune.

### Truly Answered.

Boats trading in the Medway in former years rejoiced in rather curious names, and the following was only one of the many amusing incidents resulting from this:

A boat named What's That to You? passing a lockyard at nighttime was hailed as usual by the coast guardsman.

"Boat ahoy! Your captain's name?"

"Captain X."

"And what are you laden with?"

"Coals."

"Where bound for?"

"Chatham."

"Ship's name?"

"What's That to You?"

"I asked you the name of the ship."

"What's That to You?"

"You shall be reported for your insolence!" roared the coast guardsman. Again he put the question, and, receiving the same reply, the boat was commanded to remain where she was.

In the morning two boats were seen keeping guard. The officials, as they boarded the vessel with full authority to seize the offenders, observed for the first time the name painted in large letters. Amid the laughter and jeers of the crew of the What's That to You? they pulled moodily away.—London Telegraph.

### Political Passions of 1844.

There were elements of picturesqueness and drama in the politics of the before the war time which are lacking nowadays. Marion Harland tells in her autobiography of a Whig rally which makes the political meetings of today seem tame, cut and dried affairs. It was in 1844, the year of Clay's defeat, and feeling ran high. At that particular time John Tyler was perhaps the most unpopular man in the Union. In the progress of his review of national affairs the orator at last came to the hated name. Instantly arose the majestic figure of Captain Cooke, the local eccentric, clad in the scarlet English hunting coat he invariably wore. "The Lord have mercy upon the nation!" he cried, his voice solemn with wrath and sonorous with the mist juleps for which the Bell was noted. "Fellow citizens, I always cry to high heaven for mercy upon this country when John Tyler's name is mentioned! Amen and amen!"

### WATCH OUT FOR COUNTERFEIT

Secret Service Reports New Spurious Bill in Circulation.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The treasury department has been advised of a fresh counterfeit. The secret service describes the spurious issue as follows:

"New counterfeit ten dollar United States note, series of 1901, check letter B. J. W. Lyons, registrar of the treasury; Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States; portraits of Lewis and Clark. The number of the note, which is T27276778, is printed in blue ink in the upper right end."

## American Girl's Husband Is Pretender to Portugal's Throne



The Duke of Viseu evidently has visions of occupying the throne of Portugal with his wife, who was Anita Stewart of New York, sitting beside him as queen. Viseu—perhaps better known as Prince Miguel of Braganza—is the eldest son and heir of the Duke of Braganza, the pretender to the Portuguese throne. The reign of the Braganza family in Portugal began in 1641, when the Duke of Braganza, after leading a successful revolution against the rule of Spain, became King John IV. The dynasty continued until 1807, when Napoleon invaded Portugal, declared that the Braganza family no longer existed and annexed the country to France. Since that time the head of the Braganza family has been called the pretender and of late years has been cared for by Austria. Prince Miguel and Miss Stewart were married in Scotland on Sept. 15, 1909. She is the daughter and one of two children of William Rhinelander Stewart, a wealthy and public spirited citizen of New York, and Mrs. James Henry Smith. She made her social debut during the winter of 1904-5, and James Henry Smith, better known as "Silent Smith," the multimillionaire bachelor, gave her a grand ball at his Fifth avenue home, formerly the residence of William C. Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart separated about that time, and two years later the wife secured a South Dakota divorce. She went abroad immediately and there married James Henry Smith. On March 28, 1907, Mr. Smith died in Japan while he was en route to New York with Mrs. Smith and Miss Stewart. Mr. Smith's fortune was estimated at nearly \$100,000,000. Of this amount his widow inherited under the will only about \$3,000,000, while Miss Stewart received only the life interest at 4 per cent on bonds valued at \$402,904.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

### Number One.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That, the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section 26 of Article V., which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.  
ROBERT McAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### Number Two.

#### RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2.  
ROBERT McAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### Number Three.

#### A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus as-

signed, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 3.  
ROBERT McAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### A JOINT RESOLUTION

#### Number Four.

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

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